

TSOY, P.V.

Matrix functions and their application to heat and mass transfer problems. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 8 no.3:380-385 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Tadzhikskiy politekhnicheskii institut, Dushanbe.

TSOY, P.V.

Heat transfer in a system of bodies under unsteady conditions.
Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 4 no.1:120-123 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Politekhnikheskiy institut, Stalinabad.
(Heat--Transmission)

L 3638-66 EWT(1)/ETC/ENG(m)/ETC(m) JW

ACCESSION NR: AP5022385

UR/0170/65/009/003/0318/0322

536.75

AUTHOR: Tsoy, P. V.

TITLE: The thermodynamics of irreversible processes and derivation of a system of differential equations for molecular transfer

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 9, no. 3, 1965, 318-322

TOPIC TAGS: thermodynamics, irreversible process, mass transfer, heat conductivity, boundary layer theory

ABSTRACT: The article derives a system of differential equations for molecular transfer in the presence of interrelated fluxes of generalized charges on the basis of the linear laws of the thermodynamics of irreversible processes and the law of conservation of matter. These differential equations define the parameters of the whole system, such as thermal conductivity, the diffusion coefficient, and electrical conductivity. The article goes on to discuss analytical solutions of boundary value problems under different initial boundary conditions for a system

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of differential equations of the parabolic type. It is claimed that these methods for solution of boundary value problems and an analysis of the solutions leads to new methods in the experimental and theoretical investigation of the mechanism of heat and mass transfer. The method used by the authors consists in the reduction of a system of n differential equations of the parabolic type to the type of nonhomogeneous thermal conductivity equations. This method is essentially a generalization of the method of d'Alembert. Orig. art. has: 15 formulas

ASSOCIATION : Tadzhikskiy politekhnicheskii institut, g. Dushanbe (Tadjik Polytechnical Institute, Dushanbe)

14,55
SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: TD

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

BVK

Card 2/2

TSOY, P.V.

Solution of a system of differential equations describing molecular transfer in the case of two coupled flows of generalized charges.
Dokl. AN Tadzh. SSR 6 no.2:11-15 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Tadzhikskiy politekhnicheskii institut. Predstavleno akademikom
AN BSSR A.V.Lykovym.

TSOY, P.V.

Solving a system of differential equations of molecular transfer in the presence of three interconnected flows of generalized charges. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 6 no.4:111-117 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Politekhnikheskiy institut, Dushanbe.
(Heat—Transmission) (Mass transfer) (Differential equations)

L 15738-63

EWI 11/EPF/n-2/BDS

AFFTC/ASD/IJP(C./5SD Pa-4 RM

S/0124/63/000/005/B109/B109

ACCESSION NR: AR3002678

SOURCE: Rzh. Mekhanika, Abs. 5B670

61

AUTHOR: Tsuy, P.V.

TITLE: On the analytic theory of energy and mass transfer²¹ of chemically bound matter

CITED SOURCE: Izv. AN TadzhSSR. Otd. geol.-khim. i tekhn. n., no. 3(5), 1961, 39-49

TOPIC TAGS: mass transport, heat transport, thermal transport, chemical transformation, chemical binding, phase, phase transition, Fourier transform, phase transformation

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TRANSLATION: Systems of differential equations of thermal or matter transport, which occur under the conditions of phase or chemical transformation, are considered. It is pointed out that this system is a system of differential equations in partial derivatives of the parabolic type.

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ACCESSION NR: AR3002678

The cited system is used for the solution of problems of the occurrence of potential fields of heat and matter transfer for semiorganic three dimensional media with boundary conditions of the second type.

The determination of the matter distribution functions and the temperature distribution functions are carried out by the method of Fourier transform with respect to coordinates and the Laplace transform with respect to time. After the transition from the derived functions to their original, the desired general solution to the problem is obtained. Some special cases are also considered. Yu.F. Dityakin

DATE ACQ: 14Jun63

SUB CODE: PH

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 13150-62 EWT(d)/EPF(c)/EWT(1)/EPF(n)-2/FCC(w)/BDS AFTTC/ASD/SSD
Pr-4/Pu-4 LJP(C)

S/170/63/000/004/015/017 67

AUTHOR: Tsoy, P. V.

TITLE: Solution of a system of differential equations of molecular transfer
for three interconnected flows of generalized charges 21

PERIODICAL: Inzherno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 6, no. 4, 1963, 111-117

TEXT: The author presents a method for solving a system of differential molecular-transfer equations under generalized boundary conditions. The author demonstrates that the solution of a boundary problem for a system may be reduced to that of the corresponding boundary problem for an equivalent heat-conduction equation with an internal source. In concluding, he notes that the expounded method can also be used for a system of n differential equations of molecular transfer in the presence of n connected flows of "generalized charges" (with n greater than 3).

ASSOCIATION: Politekhicheskiy institut (Dushanbe) (Polytechnic Institute, Dushanbe)

SUBMITTED: Nov 28, 62

Card 1/1

TSOY, P.V.

Boundary value problem for a generalized system of equations of
energy and mass transfer. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 4 no.4:69-74 Ap '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Politeknicheskii institut, g.Stalinabad.
(Heat—Transmission) (Mass transfer)

88009

17.4430 2807
262181

S/170/60/003/012/006/015
B019/B056

11.9400
AUTHOR:

Tsoy, P. V.

TITLE:

The Problem of Heat and Moisture Transfer in Evaporation
and the Boundary Conditions of Second Kind

PERIODICAL:

Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 12,
pp. 53-57

TEXT: The heat and mass transfer in capillary-porous bodies is described
by differential equations suggested by A. V. Lykov, which have the form: X

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \partial U / \partial t &= a_1^2 \partial^2 U / \partial x^2 + a_2^2 \partial^2 T / \partial x^2 \\ \partial T / \partial t &= a_3^2 \partial^2 T / \partial x^2 + a_4 \partial U / \partial t \end{aligned} \right\} (x \geq 0, t > 0) \quad (1)$$

for a unilaterally bounded, one-dimensional body. T is the temperature;
U is a potential function; and t is the time. This set of equations is
investigated under the boundary conditions of second kind:

$$U(x, 0) = f_1(x), T(x, 0) = f_2(x) \quad (2)$$

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The Problem of Heat and Moisture Transfer in
Evaporation and the Boundary Conditions of
Second Kind

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$$\left. \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0} = \varphi_1(t), \quad \left. \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0} = \varphi_2(t) \quad (3)$$

General solutions of the set and particular solutions to it are obtained
for $a_2^2 = 0$. There are 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Politekhnikheskiy institut, g. Stalinabad (Polytechnic
Institute, Stalinabad)

SUBMITTED: May 27, 1960

Card 2/2

TSOY, P.V.

Boundary value problem for a system of differential equations
of the parabolic type. *Inz.-fiz. zhur.* 4 no.12:61-69 D '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

1. Politekhnikheskiy institut, Dushanbe.
(Boundary value problems)
(Differential equations, Partial)

TSOY, P.V.

Transfer of heat and moisture in the case of evaporation and with
boundary conditions of the second kind. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. no.12:53-
57 D '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Politekhnikheskiy institut g. Stalinabad.
(Heat—Transmission)
(Mass transfer)

TSOY, P. V.

"Analytical Solutions of a System of Equations of Heat and Mass Transfer For a Half-Limited Medium at Various Boundary conditions."

Report submitted for the Conference on Heat and Mass Transfer, Minsk, BSSR, June 1961

TSOY, P.V.

Problem for a system of differential equations describing energy
and mass transfer. Dif. urav. 1 no.10:1390-1396 0 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Tadzhikekiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

TSOY, P.V.

Irreversible-process thermodynamics and the derivation of
a differential equation system of molecular transfer. Inzh.-
fiz. zhur. 9 no.3:318-322 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Tadzhikskiy politekhnicheskiy institut, Dushanbe.

88276

S/170/61/004/001/018/020
B019/B056

24.5200 (1498, 537, 1103)

AUTHOR: ~~Tsov, P. V.~~

TITLE: Heat Exchange of a System of Bodies at Nonsteady Conditions

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1961, Vol. 4, No. 1,
pp. 120-123

TEXT: An unilaterally bounded body with the physical parameters λ_1 , c_1 , ρ_1 and the temperature $U_1(x,0) = f_1(x)$ is brought into contact with the unilaterally bounded body with λ_2 , c_2 , ρ_2 , and the temperature $U_2(x,0) = f_2(x)$. The further temperature course and the heat flow in these bodies is investigated. The thermal conductivity equations and the boundary conditions are given, and further, the coupling condition of U_1 and U_2 on the interface is formulated. The author obtains the following solutions:

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Heat Exchange of a System of Bodies at
Nonsteady Conditions

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B019/B056

$$U_1(x, t) = \frac{1}{2a_1 \sqrt{\pi t}} \int_0^\infty f_1(\alpha) \left\{ \exp \left(-\frac{(x+\alpha)^2}{4a_1^2 t} \right) + \exp \left(-\frac{(x-\alpha)^2}{4a_1^2 t} \right) \right\} d\alpha \\ - \frac{a_1}{\lambda_1 \sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^t \frac{\varphi(\tau)}{\sqrt{t-\tau}} \exp \left(-\frac{x^2}{4a_1^2 (t-\tau)} \right) d\tau \quad (5)$$

$$U_2(-z, t) = \frac{1}{2a_2 \sqrt{\pi t}} \int_0^\infty f_2(-\alpha) \left\{ \exp \left(-\frac{(z+\alpha)^2}{4a_2^2 t} \right) + \exp \left(-\frac{(z-\alpha)^2}{4a_2^2 t} \right) \right\} d\alpha \\ + \frac{a_2}{\lambda_2 \sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^t \frac{\varphi(\tau)}{\sqrt{t-\tau}} \exp \left(-\frac{z^2}{4a_2^2 (t-\tau)} \right) d\tau \quad (7)$$

(x = -z)

The function $\varphi(t)$ is derived from the coupling condition of the temperatures on the interface. In conclusion, a special case, in which the temperatures of the two bodies are assumed to be constant, is dealt with. A. V. Lykov and G. Greber are mentioned. There are 7 Soviet references.

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Heat Exchange of a System of Bodies at
Nonsteady Conditions

S/170/61/004/001/018/020
B019/B056

ASSOCIATION: Politekhnikheskiy institut, g. Stalinabad (Polytechnic
Institute, Stalinabad)

SUBMITTED: October 8, 1960

X

Card 3/3

TSOY, P. V., CAND IECH SCI, "ANALYTICAL ^{study} INVESTIGATION OF
HEAT AND MASS EXCHANGE IN SEMILIMITED DISPERSIVE MEDIA."
MINSK, 1961. (ACAD SCI BSSR. DEPT OF IECH SCI). (KL-
DV, 11-61, 223).

-192-

TSOY, P.V.

Problem of the transfer of heat and moisture in a half-space
three-dimensional medium under boundary conditions of the second
type. Inzh.-fiz.zhur. no.6:112-119 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Politekhnikheskiy institut, g. Stalinabad.
(Heat--Transmission) (Moisture)

TSOY, P. V.

"The deduction and solution of differential equations of molecular transfer involving interdependent flows."

report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Mass Transfer, Minsk, 4-12 May 1964.

Tadzhik Polytechnical Inst.

TSOY, P.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Contact problem of nonsteady heat transmission with presence of
internal sources. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 7 no.9:99-102
S '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Tadzhikskiy politekhnicheskoy Institut. Predstavlena kafedroy
obshchey teplotekhniki.

L 27258-66 EPF(n)-2/EWT(1)/T IJP(c) AT/WW

ACC NR: AP6006146

SOURCE CODE: UR/037r/65/001/010/1390/1396

AUTHOR: Tsoy, P. V.

ORG: Tadzhik Polytechnic Institute (Tadzhikskiy politekhnicheskii institut)

TITLE: A problem for a system of differential equations for energy and mass transfer

SOURCE: Differentsial'nyye uravneniya, v. 1, no. 10, 1965, 1390-1396

TOPIC TAGS: conductor, energy scattering, heat conduction, heat transfer, parabolic differential equation

ABSTRACT: The author discusses the problem of the redistribution of the fields of generalized charges $u_k(x, t)$ ($k = 1, 2$) (respectively the heat and mass of bound matter) in the case of imperfect contact of two semi-finite conductors. The velocities of the two mutually connected currents of generalized charges are investigated at the boundary of contact. The analytical theory of energy and mass transfer within a porous body reduces to the solution of a system of differential equations of the parabolic type with various boundary conditions. The general theory is discussed by A. V. Lykov and Yu. A. Mikhalev (Teoriya teplo- i massoperenosa, Gosenergoizdat, 1963). The problem is formulated mathematically as follows: Determine the distribution field of the generalized charges $u_k(x, t)$, $u_k^{(-1)}(x, t)$ ($k = 1, 2$) satisfying the following systems

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L 27258-66

ACC NR: AP6006146

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$$\frac{\partial u_k}{\partial t} = a_{k1}^2 \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x^2} + a_{k2}^2 \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x^2} + \Phi_k(x, t), \quad (1)$$

$$u_k(x, 0) = f_k(x), \quad (0 < x < \infty, k = 1, 2),$$

$$\frac{\partial u_k^{(-)}}{\partial t} = b_{k1}^2 \frac{\partial^2 u_1^{(-)}}{\partial x^2} + b_{k2}^2 \frac{\partial^2 u_2^{(-)}}{\partial x^2} + \Phi_k^{(-)}(x, t),$$

$$u_k^{(-)}(x, 0) = f_k^{(-)}(x), \quad (-\infty < x < 0, k = 1, 2).$$

At the boundary of contact of the two media ($x = 0$) the following coupling conditions in the case of imperfect contact are satisfied

$$\lambda_k \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0+} - \lambda_k^{(-)} \frac{\partial u_k^{(-)}}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0-} = \chi_k(t),$$

$$u_k(+0, t) - u_k^{(-)}(-0, t) = \mu_k(t).$$

The problem for the case of simplified conditions is solved by suitable limiting transitions in the corresponding mathematically correct solution of the system of differential equations (1). Orig. art. has: 33 formulas.

SUB CODE: 12,20/

SUBM DATE: 19Dec64/

ORIG REF: 007/

OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2. CC

TSOI, R.D.

Interrrelation between copper fluctuations and the dynamics of
protein fractions in the blood of typhoid and paratyphoid
patients. Nauch.trudy uch.1 prak.vrash.Uzb. no.3:116-120 '62.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney Tashkentskogo gosudarst-
vennogo instituta dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (zav. - chlen-
korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. I.K. Musabayev).
(COPPER IN THE BODY) (BLOOD PROTEINS)
(TYPHOID FEVER) (PARATYPHOID FEVER)

TSOY, R.D.

Copper metabolism in the organism of typhoid and paratyphoid patients. Nauch.trudy uch.i prak.vrach.Uzb. no.3:108-115 '62.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachev (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. I.K. Misabayev).

(COPPER METABOLISM) (TYPHOID FEVER)

(PARATYPHOID FEVER)

ZOLOTAREV, N.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; VYSOTSKIY, L.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; TYURIN,
Yu.M., inzh.; TSOY, R.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Hydraulic calculation and selection of an efficient design of
sand classifiers for grinding industrial glass. Stek. i ker. 21
no.12:7-9 D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Saratovskiy politekhnicheskii institut (for Zolotarev, Vysotskiy).
2. Saratovskiy filial Instituta stekla (for Tyurin, Tsoy).

TSOY, R.I.

Using infrared radiation in laboratory practice. Stek. 1 ker.
18 no.6:40-41 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Infrared rays--Industrial applications)
(Ceramic industries)

PANASYUK, V.I.; ASLANOVA, M.S., doktor khim. nauk, prof., retsenzent;
TSOY, R.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; VAKSMAN, E.Ya., inzh.,
retsenzent; PLETYANNIKOV, M.N., red.; ZOLOTAREVA, I.Z., tekhn.
red.

[Chemical control of glass manufacture] Khimicheskii kontrol'
proizvodstva stekla. Leningrad, Rastekhzdat, 1962. 195 p.
(MIRA 15:7)

(Glass manufacture—Chemistry)

TSOY, S., Cand Tech Sci--(diss) " Study of the performance of air
screens in the air distribution of ^{mine workings} ~~mining developments~~." Alma-Ata, 1952.
18 pp with drawings (Min of Higher Education USSR. Kharokh ~~ing~~ Mining
Metallurgical Inst), 150 copies (AL, 48-58, 105)

-56-

TSOY, S.; ROGOV, Ye.I.

Designing a complicated ventilation system. Trudy Inst. gor. dela
AN Kazakh. SSR 11:137-142 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Mine ventilation)

ROGOV, Ye.I., inzh; TSOY, S., inzh.

Theory of calculating ventilation systems. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; gor. zhur. 7 no.3:69-75 '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut gornogo dela AN Kazakhskoy SSR. Rekomendovana
kafedroy rudnichnoy ventilyatsii.

KEKIN, A.A.; TSOY, S.; SOLONITSYN, B.P.

Condensation settling of dust in suspension. Trudy Inst.gor.dela
AN Kazakh.SSR 9:198-204 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Mine dusts--Removal)

TSOY, S., kand. tekhn. nauk; ROGOV, Ye.I.

Determining the conditions of optimal regimes for simultaneous
operation of fans. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 19 no.12:55-64, D '63.
(MIRA 17:12)

TSOY, S.

Some problems in expanding the specialization of agriculture
in the irrigation farming some of Chimkent Province. Vest.
AN Kazakh. SSR 20 no.6:9-15 Je '64 (MIRA 18:1)

TSOY, S.; ROGOV, Ye.I.

Regulating the air in complex ventilation systems. Trudy
Inst. gor. dela AN Kazakh.SSR 12:143-150 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

TSCY, S.; ROGOV, Ye.I.

Calculating the regulation of air flow by above ground and underground mine fans. Trudy Inst.gor.dela AN Kazakh.SSR 15-20.26 16/.

Controlling the neutral depression zone in the forced and exhaust method of ventilating coal and ore mines. Ibid.:27-38

(MIRA 18:2)

PETROVICH, S.I.; TSOY, S.

Comparative evaluation of electric modeling devices for calculating ventilation systems. Trudy Inst.gor.dela AN Kazakh.SSP 1964.

Calculating ventilation systems on an electric modeling device.
Ibid.:56-63

(MIRA 18:2)

TSOY, S.; PETROVICH, S.I.

Optimum regulation of air consumption in mine ventilation
systems. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 21 no.1:45-50 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

TSOY, S.; ROGOV, Ye.I.

Fundamentals of the theory of calculation of the ventilation
regimes for simultaneously operating fans. Vest. AN Kazakh.
SSR. no.6:20-32 Je '63. (MIRA 1963)

TSOY, S.; ROGOV, Ye.I.; GULIY, V.M.

Determination of the zero zone in ventilating systems used in the
high pressure-low pressure method of mine ventilation. Izv.AN
Kazakh. SSR. Ser.tekh.i khim.nauk no.1:77-83 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

KEKIN, A.A.; TSOY, S.; SOLONITSYN, B.P.

Removing dust from underground mechanical ore-crushing chambers.
Trudy Inst.gor.dela AN Kazakh.SSR 9:181-187 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Mine dusts--Removal)

KEKIN, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; TSOY, S., kand.tekhn.nauk; STAKHANOV, A.N.

Dust collector made of a Venturi tube and a cyclone. Bor'ba s sil.
5:195-202 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut gornogo dela Kazakhskoy SSR.
(Dust collectors)

TSOY, S.

Method of designing complex diagonal ventilation systems.

Trudy Inst. gor. dela AN Kazakh SSR 4:158-168 '60.

(MIRA 13:9)

(Mine ventilation)

SHEPELEV, S.F., TSOY, S., ZALEVSKIY, Yu.A.

Air curtains as means of controlling air distribution on mines
and methods to calculate them under the effect of countercurrents.

Trudy Inst. gor. dela AN Kazakh. SSR 5:132-155 '60.

(MIRA 13:8)

(Mine ventilation)

PLACE 1 BOOK EXAMINATION: 597/5290

Sovetskoye yu prikladnoy gazovoy dinamike. Alma-Ata, 1956

Trudy Sovetskoye yu prikladnoy gazovoy dinamike, S. Alma-Ata, 23-26 oktyabrya 1956 g. (Transactions of the Conference on Applied Gas Dynamics, Held in Alma-Ata, 23-26 October 1956) Alma-Ata, Izd-vo AN Kazakhskoy SSR, 1959. 253 p. Errata slip inserted. 500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni S.M. Kirova.

Editorial Board: Resp. Ed.: I.A. Vukis; V.P. Kuzharov; T.P. Leont'yeva and B.P. Ustinov. Ed.: V.V. Aleksandrovskiy. Tech. Ed.: Z.P. Borokina.

NOTE: This book is intended for personnel of scientific research institutes and industrial engineers in the field of applied fluid mechanics, and may be of interest to students of advanced courses in the field.

Transactions of the Conference (Cont.)

597/5290

COVER: The book consists of the 11 reprints of 31 papers read at the conference on gas dynamics which was convened under the initiative of the Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni S.M. Kirova (Kazakh State University imeni S.M. Kirov) and the Institut energetiki Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (Institute of Power Engineering of the Academy of Sciences Kazakhskoy SSR) and held October 23-26, 1956. Three branches of applied gas dynamics were discussed, namely: Jet flow of liquids and gases, aerodynamics of furnace processes, and the outflow of liquids. The practical significance of the "transmissions" of the conference consists in the adaptation of theory to methods of technical computation and measuring methods related to industrial furnaces and other industrial processes in which aerodynamic phenomena play a predominant role. Eight papers read at the Conference are not included in this collection for various reasons. The authors of the missing papers are: L.D. Zinov (Thermal and Aerodynamic Characteristics of Pulverized Coal Flame Burners) and A.A. Golevskiy (Outlines and Physical Models of the Jet Motion Mechanisms of Fluids); N.I. Akatov, Ye. P. Bogdanov, S.V. Sukhman, T.M. Mironovskiy, A.B. Reznakov, and G.V. Yabakov. L.O. Loytsevskiy is mentioned as being in charge of a department of the Kazakh State University, and I.D. Mel'yukov, Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Docent, as a member of the same university. References are found at the end of

Session of October 24, 1956 (Morning)

Antonova, G.S. Investigating Turbulence Characteristics of a Free Komisohermic Jet and an Open Flame

Machharov, V.P. [Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences]. On Parallel and Contrary Motion of Two Uniform Flows of Compressible Gas

Transactions of the Conference (Cont.)

597/5290

Leont'yeva, T.P. [Candidate of Technical Sciences]. Expansion of Axially Symmetrical Jets in Parallel and Contrary Flow.

Bukharin, S.V. Regularity of Motion and Combustion of Coal Particles

Kazarchuk, M.M., and N.I. Pol'yak. On the Crisis in the Viscous Flow of Gas in a Plane Parallel Channel

Contents of the Discussion in Brief

Session of October 24, 1956 (Evening)

Terekhina, N.S. Expansion of an Axially Symmetrical Jet of Gas in a Medium of Different Density

Chelushchey, P.Y. [Vsesoyuznyy elektrotexnicheskii institut (All-Union Electrotechnical Institute)]. Electrotexnichestvo i ikh Use in Investigating Komisohermic Gas Flow

Card 5/6

Transactions of the Conference (Cont.)	501/5090	103
Trofimenko, A.T. Investigating a Semirestricted Turbulent Jet		103
Alabov, M.I. Survey of the Works of the Department of Hydrodynamics of the Leningrad Polytechnical Institute from Kalinin on the Jet Theory		107
Sheplev, S.P., and S. Tsuy. Plane Jet in a Cross Section of an Air Conduit		108
Bespalova, V.G. Use of Hydrointegrators For Solving Jet Problems		115
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Session of October 25, 1956 (Morning)		
Kotelnikov, B.D. [Candidate of Technical Sciences; Docent; Tsentrallyy kholodilnyy institut izm. Polunova, Leningrad (Central Turbine and Boiler Institute from Polunov, Leningrad)]. Some Problems of the Aerodynamics of Furnace Cyclone Chambers and of the Combustion of Coal Powder Pulverized Coal		129
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Yefimov, R.P. Candidate of Technical Sciences, Aerodynamics of an Involute Jet and of a Cyclone Chamber		134
Volkov, Ye. V. Some Aerodynamic Problems of a Two-Phase Flow in a Cyclone Furnace		135
Tenianogly, A.V., and I.P. Pasina. On the Problem of the Working Process in a Cyclone Chamber		135
Yakubov, G.V. Generalizing Aerodynamic Laws of Cyclone Chambers		138
Contents of the Discussion in Brief		160
Session of October 25, 1956 (Evening)		
Bernikov, J.B. [Doctor of Technical Sciences; Institut energotekhn. (Institute of Power Engineering)]. Uniflow Flow of Pulverized Coal		160
Tetegin, A.S. Regularities of Gas Flame Burning		160
Card 7/9		
Transactions of the Conference (Cont.)	501/5090	169
Yershin, Zh. A. Aerodynamics of a Turbulent Gas Flame		169
Kobzarev, N.I. [Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni Kirova, Sverdlovsk (Ural Polytechnical Institute from Kirov, Sverdlovsk)]. Industrial Testing of New Gas Heads of Open Hearth Furnaces		173
Bochakov, Ye. P. On the Thermal Regime of the Gasification Process		182
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Zhulayev, P. Zh. Candidate of Technical Sciences; Docent]. Survey of Work on Hydrodynamics Done by the Institut Energetiki AN SSSR (Institute of Power Engineering of the Academy of Sciences, Kazakhskaya SSR)		187
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TSOY, S.; BAGAUTDINOV, A.G.

Mine ventilation without sealing the ventilation shaft mouth.
Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. gor dela no.2:109-112 '58.
(MIRA 12:10)

(Mine ventilation)

BYUYRIN, A.I.; TSOY, S.

Some problems in the transfer of the Dzhezkazgan mines to a
new mining procedure. Trudy Inst. gor. dela AN Kazakh. SSR
7:67-75 *60. (MIRA 14:6)
(Dzhezkazgan region--Mining engineering)

KEKIN, A.A.; TSOY, S.; STAKHANOV, A.N.

Results of studying cloth filters for dust removal. Trudy Inst.
gor. dela AN Kazakh. SSSR 10:157-167 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Filters and filtration) (Mine dusts--Removal)

KEKIN, A.A.; TSOY, S.; STAKHANOV, A.N.

Determining the dust content of air by the weighing method.
Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. gor. dela no.1:79-85 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Mine dusts)

TSOY, S.

Using Bystron's method in an analytical solution of some
ventilation network systems. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. gor.
dela no.1:94-100 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Mine ventilation)

TSOY, Samen, kand. tekhn.nauk; STANISLAV, Ivan Petrovich, inzh.;
DZHAKUPBAYEV, A.N., laureat Leninskoy premii kand. tekhn.
nauk, otv. red.; MOSKVICHEVA, L.N., red.

[Electric modeling devices for calculating ventilation
networks; calculation of mine ventilation networks using
electric modeling techniques] Elektromodelirniushchie
pribory dlia rascheta ventiliatsionnykh setei; tekhnika
rascheta shakhtnykh ventiliatsionnykh setei metodom elektri-
cheskogo modelirovaniia. Alma-Ata, Nauka, Kazakhskoi SSR,
1965. 184 p. (MIRA 18:12)

TSOY, S.A.

Functional and morphological state of the adrenal cortex under the influence of some central neurotropic agents. Probl. endok. i gorm. 10 no.6:66-71 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Otdel farmakologii (zav. - prof. S.V.Anichkov) Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad.

RYZHENKOV, V.Ye.; TSOY, S.A.

Functional and morphological changes in the hypothalamus-hypophysis system under the effect of the neurotropic drug ethylnorantifaine. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 59 no.4:64-66 Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Otdel farmakologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. S.V. Anichkov) Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. D.A. Biryukov) AMN SSSR, Leningrad.

TSOY, S.V.; IVANOV, P.P.; SOLNITSYN, B.P.; SEMENOV, V.I.

Automatic circuit breaker. Trudy Inst.gor.dela AN Kazakh,SSR

8:184-186 '61.

(MIRA 15:4)

(Dust collectors) (Automatic control)

TSCY, S., kand. tekhn. nauk; PETROVICH, J.I.; TSKHAY, S.M.

Use of linear programming in determining the optimum variant
of the distribution of air. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 20 no.8:92-
94 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

TSOY, Samen; ROGOV, Yevgeniy Ivanovich; ERATLOVSKAYA, M.Ya., red.

[Principles of the theory of ventilation networks] Osnovy
teorii ventiliatsionnykh setei. Alma-Ata, Nauka, 1965.
282 p. (MIRA 18:4)

S/271/63/000/003/005/049
A060/A126

AUTHORS: Borukhov, M.Yu., Vakulyuk, A.P., Ivashev, V.N. Tsoy, T.G.

TITLE: New types of radio-isotope relays and level indicators

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika, telemekhanika i vychislitel'naya
tekhnika, no. 3, 1963, 28, abstract 3A153 (In collection "Vopr.
sovrem. fiz. i matem.", Tashkent, AN UzSSR, 1962, 65 - 77)

TEXT: The paper describes new relay networks developed at the AN UzSSR, which make it possible to extend considerably the domain of relay application, in particular giving the means for determining the deviation of a parameter in either direction from a specified value, for maintaining a prespecified relationship between engineering parameters, and so on. The authors analyze the operation of a differential radio-isotope relay and a three-position relay. A mathematical designing method is given for the operation of a network for the case of controlling the thickness of a material and which permits of finding the minimum activity for the radiation source ensuring the reliable operation of the radio-isotope relay for thickness deviations of the material exceeding the ad-

Card 1/2

S/271/63/000/003/005/049

New types of radio-isotope relays and level indicators A060/A126

missible values. A network is described of a radio-isotope multi-position level-indicator distinguished by the fact that, regardless of the number of positions, it has only two amplifier channels located in a single electron tube. The reduction in the number of amplifier channels became possible through the inclusion in the instrument of a stepping switch operating in the stepper mode. On both sides of the vessel in which the level of the contained medium is being measured at every interval of probable values of the level, radioactive sources and counters are set up opposite to each other. The stepping action of the relays is continued until a difference is discovered in the degree of irradiation of two neighboring receivers. A sharp difference in the degree of irradiation of two adjacent receivers is observed in the case when the level of the filling medium is between these receivers. The difference in the signals causes the operation of the relay connected between the plates of a DC bridge rectifier. There are 5 figures.

A. V.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

TSOY, T. G., BORUMHOV, M. Yu., BAKULYUK, A. P., and IVASHEV, V. N.

"New Types of Radioactive Isotope Relays and Level Gauges"

paper presented at the All-Union Seminar on the Application of
Radioactive Isotopes in Measurements and Instrument Building,
Frunze (Kirgiz SSR), June 1961)

So: Atomnaya Energiya, Vol 11, No 5, Nov 61, pp 468-470

ACC NR: AP700292

SOURCE CODE: UR/0167/66/000/005/0088/0090

AUTHOR: Borukhov, M. Yu.; Tsoy, T. G.

ORG: Institute of Nuclear Physics, AN UzSSR (Institut yadernoy fiziki ^{AN} UzSSR)

TITLE: High-reliability radiometers

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya tekhnicheskikh nauk, no. 5, 1966, 88-90

TOPIC TAGS: radiometer, radiometry, radiation measurement, *ELECTRONIC CIRCUIT*

ABSTRACT:

A radiometer circuit is proposed (see Fig. 1) which consists of Geiger-Muller counters (C_2), a transformer (Tr) with two windings (W_1 and W_2) on a circular ferrite core, a rectifier (B), an indicator (I), and a power supply.

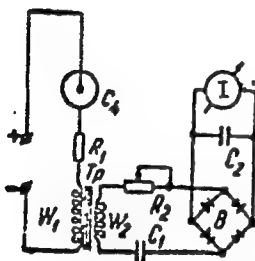


Fig. 1. Proposed radiometer circuit

Card 1/2

UDC: none

ACC NR: AP7002925

Because of the presence of an inductance and a stray capacitance (caused by winding W_1) in the circuit of the counters, each gamma-quantum or particle recorded by the counters generates a series of damped oscillations. Amplitudes and frequencies of these oscillations are practically independent of the characteristics of the basic pulse from which they originated and are dependent only on the circuit parameters. The oscillations are transmitted through transformer Tr to the second measuring section, at the output of which they are rectified and, after being smoothed out by capacitance C_2 , are passed on to the indicator. The second measuring section is tuned in resonance with the first section by capacitor C_1 . An analysis of the proposed radiometer circuit is made. On the basis of this circuit an instrument consisting of 5 STS-5 counters connected in parallel was built with the following characteristics: load resistance (R_1), 3.6 milliohm; circular ferrite core: $d_{outer} = 31$ mm, $d_{inner} = 18$ mm, $h = 7$ mm, $W_1 = 6000$ turns, $W_2 = 100$ turns, $C_1 = 0.25$ μ f, $R_2 = 1$ kohm, $C_2 = 8$ μ f. Sensitivity of the instrument is 0.5 μ amp/pulse/sec. Orig. art. has: 7 formulas and 3 figures.

[WA-75] [JR]

SUB CODE: 18/ SUBM DATE: 13Apr65/ ATD PRESS: 5115

Card 2/2

LIPPONEN, V.I., gornyy inzh.; TEOKHAROV, N.B., gornyy inzh.; TSOY, V.Ch.,
gornyy inzh.

Attachment for balancing parts. Gor. zhur. no.5:69 My '63.
(MIRA 16:5)

(Balancing of machinery)

KELESOV, R.; AYDARKHANOV, B.A.; ZEL'TSER, M.F.; KIM, G.G.; TSOY, V.P.

Spreading of sheep goiter in Alma-Ata Province. Izv. AN
Kazakh. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk 3 no.5:102-105 S-O '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

TSOY, V.S.

New equipment and techniques as the basic source for the
increase of labor productivity. Tekst. prem. 25 no.9:91
S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Starshiy inzh. tekhnicheskogo otdela Chimbentskogo
khlopchatobumazhnogo kombinata.

FARKHIYEV, L.D. (Ufa); TSOY, V.V. (Kungrad)

Efficiency promoters of the State Trust of the Eastern Petroleum
and Gas Industry at the construction of surface structures of the
Bukhara-Ural Natural Gas Pipeline. Stroi. truboprov. 9 no.6:23-24
Je '64. (MIRA 17:12)

88267

S/170/61/004/001/003/020
B019/B056

11.1230
11.3400

AUTHORS: Rabinovich, V. A. and Teoyman, G. I.

TITLE: Equation of State and Thermodynamic Properties of Liquid Ammonia

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1961, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 31-36

X

TEXT: In the introduction the difficulties in setting up the equation of state for liquid ammonia are discussed and, proceeding from the well-known thermodynamic relation

$$(\partial c_v / \partial v)_T = T(\partial^2 p / \partial T^2)_v \quad (2),$$

the equation of state

$$p = A(v) + B(v)T + \int (\partial p / \partial v)(dT/T) dT \quad (3)$$

is obtained. As follows from the results obtained by Keyes (Ref. 1) mentioned in a diagram, the isochores of liquid ammonia may be well approximated by means of the equation $p = A_v + B_v T$ (4) with

$$v = 1.6 - 2.4 \text{ l/kg and } t = 30 - 180^\circ\text{C, if } A_v = 412.9 - 11089v^{-1.682}; \quad (5)$$

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88267

U

Equation of State and Thermodynamic
Properties of Liquid Ammonia

S/170/61/004/001/005/020
B019/B056

$B_v = 2.6876 + 77.827v^{-3.706} + AB$. On the basis of (4), the specific
volumina on the saturation curve are calculated, and a comparison with
data by R. Plank (Ref. 7) shows nearly complete agreement. Furthermore,
on the basis of (4), the integral equation

$$i = i_f - A \int_v^v A_v dv + A(pv - p_f v_f) \quad (7) \text{ for the enthalpy,}$$

and the integral equation $S = S_f + \int_v^v B_v dv$ (8) for the entropy is

obtained. A comparison with experimental data again shows good agreement.
The formulas given here permit a calculation of the thermodynamic
properties of liquid ammonia in the temperature range of 30 - 180°C at
pressures of 1 - 500 kg/cm². There are 3 figures, 3 tables, and 10 ref-
erences: 2 Soviet, 6 US, 1 British, and 1 German. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'noye proyektno-konstruktorskoye byuro No 3,
g. Odessa (Central Project-Constructing Office No. 3,
Odessa). Institut inzhenerov Morskogo flota, g. Odessa
(Institute for Naval Engineers, Odessa)

SUBMITTED: April 18, 1960
Card 2/2

TSOYMAN, G.I.

Thermodynamic properties of liquid ammonia. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
neft' i gaz 7 no.7:111 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Odesskiy kreditno-ekonomicheskii institut.

KAZAVCHINSKIY, Ya.Z.; TSOYMAN, G.I.

Method for correlating the law of corresponding states for the purpose of determining the thermodynamic properties of uninvestigated substances. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 4 no.6:58-63 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut inzhenerov morskogo flota, Odessa.
(Thermodynamics) (Freons--Thermal properties)

TSOYMAN, G.I.

Equation of the state of dichlorodifluoromethane (freon-12).
Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 6 no.7:121-123 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

(Equation of state) (Methane)

ISOY YANOV, M. IX

110-12-16/19

AUTHOR: Venikov, V.A., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor,
Tsov'yanov, A.M., Engineer, and Khudyakov, V.V., Candidate
of Technical Sciences.

TITLE: New Sources of Reactive Power that Can be Used to Improve
the Utilisation of Generators and Synchronous Compensators.
(Novyye istochniki reaktivnoy moshchnosti, pozvolyayushchiye
uluchshit' ispol'zovaniye generatorov i sinkhronnykh
kompensatorov)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektromyshlennosti, 1957: Vol.28, No.12,
pp. 59 - 64 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The cost of alternators and synchronous compensators is
higher than that of static capacitors and reactors. However,
static capacitors and reactors are usually not flexible enough
to replace synchronous compensators. The latter can be cheapened
by simplification of the field system, but cannot normally
operate at high lagging reactive power. Valve-operated
exciter circuits such as illustrated in Fig.1 help to improve
matters. Changes in the region of stability that result from
changes in the generator parameters are shown in Figs. 2 and 3.
It is claimed that the use of electronic-ionic field regulators
with high-speed regulating systems can greatly improve the
Card1/4 operating conditions of synchronous compensators. Capacitance

110-12-16/19

New Sources of Reactive Power that Can be Used to Improve the
Utilisation of Generators and Synchronous Compensators

placed in series with the compensator winding reduces by 50-80% the transient impedance of the synchronous compensator, and thus improves its dynamic and static stability for given field currents as shown in Fig.4. To make the best use of static capacitors combined with machines, it is necessary to be able to introduce the static capacitors smoothly. Until recently, this was impossible. However, capacitance can be controlled by including synchronous compensators in parallel or series with the capacitors, the synchronous machines being of relatively small output. Schematic diagrams are given in Fig.6. Such circuits call for relatively high control power but this can be reduced by connecting a capacitance in parallel with the controlled circuit, as shown in Fig.8. Brief mathematical expressions are given for the power in the various parts of the circuit and were verified by special experiments. It still remains to develop a practical rectifier-inverter scheme for the control of capacitors, and a possible circuit shown in Fig.9. The rectifier-inverter set consists of ordinary grid-controlled mercury-arc rectifiers. In operation the rectifier-inverter consumes reactive power and has a very small active load. Analytical expressions are given for the reactive power. It is shown that regulation of the reactive

Card2/4

110-12-16/19

New Sources of Reactive Power that Can be Used to Improve the
Utilisation of Generators and Synchronous Compensators.

power consumed by the rectifier-inverter set occurs because of change in the currents through the rectifier and inverter transformers. A variant of the circuit given in Fig.9 is that given in Fig.11. The circuit consists of two separate rectifiers, each of which operates in short circuit on a smoothing choke. The method of operation of the circuit is explained. Rectifiers and inverters should be very reliable in circuits such as have been described, which can also be used to realise Taylor's proposal to stabilise a transmission line. Here, special series-parallel transformers convert the capacitive current of the line and the corresponding reactive power into reactive power to compensate the reactive voltage drop in the line; Fig.12A shows the scheme.

The authors, having re-examined the distribution of sources of reactive power within a transmission system, also consider the possibility of using such devices to relieve generators of reactive power. The use of alternators to generate reactive power has developed historically but other approaches are now possible. For example, a circuit such as that shown in Fig.13 could be used. Moreover, with alternative sources of reactive power, it would be possible to use asynchronous generators in

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110-12-16/19

new Sources of Reactive Power that Can be Used to Improve the
Utilisation of Generators and Synchronous Compensators.

in power stations.

The article does not claim to describe developed industrial designs; it is based only on preliminary theoretical investigations verified on a laboratory scale and is presented to promote discussion. Details of the circuit proposed may be questionable, and certainly need serious development, but, undoubtedly, electronic-ionic techniques, automatic control and capacitor manufacture are now sufficiently advanced to make possible the introduction of new elements into heavy current technology.

There are 13 figures and 3 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: MEI and VEI

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 4/4

SOV110-58-7-19/21

AUTHOR: Professor Venikov, V.A., Dr. Tech. Sci., Tsou'yanov, A.N.,
Engineer, and Khudyakov, V.V., Cand. Tech. Sci.

TITLE: On the question of new sources of reactive power that may
be used to improve the utilisation of generators and
synchronous condensers.
(K voprosu o novykh istochnikakh reaktivnoy moshchnosti,
pozvolyayushchikh uluchshit' ispolzovaniye generatorov
i sinkhronnykh kompensatorov)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektromyshlennosti, 1958, Nr 7,
pp 66-70. (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a general reply to discussions, including that
published with the article in Vestnik Elektromyshlen-
nosti Nr 12, 1957, and those published in this number.
Most contributors consider the proposed system promising
although practical verification of the circuits is not yet
complete and economic considerations cannot yet be fully
worked out. Likewise it is still premature to make the
economic evaluation proposed by certain contributors, but

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SOV/110-58-7-19/21

On the question of new sources of reactive power that may be used to improve the utilisation of generators and synchronous condensers.

an approximate economic assessment is given in an Appendix. Tests have shown that the controlled valves in the a.c. circuit are the controlling link and can alter the instant of application of voltage and the time of flow of current in the circuit during each cycle. Oscillograms have shown that over-voltages and valve overloading do not occur when the regulation is being applied to reactive power in circuits with active or inductive impedance. It is very desirable that the Moscow Power Institute, the All-Union Electrotechnical Institute and others should go into the whole question. The article gives only the fundamentals and laboratory models of the circuits proposed for the installation, and of course further development is required. Nevertheless the proposed method is promising. Certain variants of the circuit that have been proposed in the discussion have obvious defects, but some other remarks are very helpful. Harmonic analysis of the current in a

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SOV/110-58-7-19/21

On the question of new sources of reactive power that may be used to improve the utilisation of generators and synchronous condensers.

controlled reactor is given in Fig. 2, it assumes that the angle of regulation is zero and that the valves are fully conductive. This analysis shows that in practice it will only be necessary to compensate for the third harmonic. Yenin and Libkind very correctly suggested other possible ways of achieving the desired object. However, a disadvantage of devices involving sub-magnetisation of transformers or reactors is the rather large time-constant, which must be greater than that of an ionic valve compensator; therefore, circuits with controlled valves are preferable. Libkind's proposal to reduce the time-constant of sub-magnetisation is worthy of attention. Yenin's proposal to use a double-bridge circuit will complicate the equipment and increase losses; moreover, Yenin's equipment can only operate over a limited range of power-factor. Nevertheless, these two circuits are both worth further careful study. Many of the objections raised by Academician M.P. Kostenko, Professor D.A. Zavalishin and Candidate of Technical Science I.A. Glebov, result from incorrect consideration of the circuit

Card 3/4

SOV/110-58-7-19/21

On the question of new sources of reactive power that may be used to improve the utilisation of generators and synchronous condensers

proposed, and their objections are met. It is no accident that power engineers are now interested in this question, and early use should be made of the proposed equipment. However, it should be noted that the change in output of reactive power obtained by changing only the characteristics of a controlled reactor or transformer cannot ensure the necessary balance of reactive power in a system: the development of an ionic compensator is a separate and important task, which can be solved. Only the use of inertialess reactive power can make electric power systems stable. The advantages of ionic compensators are again summarised. An appendix contains an approximate cost estimate for an ionic compensator compared with a synchronous condenser and it is shown that they are about the same. There are 4 figures, and 2 references both of which are Soviet.

Card 4/4

1. Capacitors--Performance
2. Generators---Performance
3. Power supplies--Sources

SEMENOV, Ye.P.; TSOY, L.A.

Autoantibodies in experimental myocardiac infraction. Izv.
SO AN SSSR no.12. Ser. biol.-med. nauk no.3:145-146 '63.
(MIRA 17:4)
1. Otdel eksperimental'noy biologii Instituta tsitologii i
genetiki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

1500 YA 000, H. IV
VENIKOV, V.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; TSOV'YANOV, A.N., inzh.;
KHUDYAKOV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk.

New sources of reactive power permitting improved use of generators
and synchronous compensators. Vest.elektroprom. 28 no.12:59-64
D '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (for Veniko, TSov'yanov).
2. Vsesoyuznyy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut (for Khudyakov).
(Electric generators)

TSOV'YANOV, N. A.

Technique of using obstetric forceps

Moskva, Medgiz, 1944.

67 p.

TSOV'YANOV, N. A.

37707 otvet na kriticheskiye zamechaniya doktora meditsinskikh
nauk s.d. astrinskogo (v zhurn. akusherstvo i ginekologiya,
1949, po povodu stat'i avtora k tekhnike kraniotomin
vysoko stoyashchey golovki). akusherstvo i ginekologiya, 1949
No. 6, s. 55-57.

So. Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 47, 1949

TSOV'YANOV, N. A.

~~TSOV'YANOV, N. A.~~
New method of conduction of labor in breech presentation. Sovet.
med. no.10:32-35 Oct 1951. (CML 21:1)

1. Doctor Medical Sciences. 2. Moscow.

SOV/144-58-11-17/17

AUTHOR: Tsov'yanov, T. K. (Cand.Tech.Sci., Docent)

TITLE: The Reconstruction of Motor Buses Type ZIS-154 as Trolley Buses (Peredelka avtobusov ZIS-154 v trolleybusy)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Elektromekhanika, 1958, Nr 11, pp 140-143 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Motor bus ZIS-154, produced shortly after the war, had diesel electric transmission. The type of electric motor used is described. These machines have proved unreliable in service, particularly the diesel engines. In 1952 it was decided to try to reconstruct some of these machines as trolley buses. The diesel engine and generator were removed and the motor was rewound for 550-600 V. Overhead trolleys and control equipment were provided. The reconstruction itself proved very simple. However, when the original engine and generator, weighing about 1.5 tons, were removed the weight distribution was upset. The steps that were taken to overcome this difficulty are described. Full details are given of the methods

Card 1/2

SOV/144-58-11-17/17

The Reconstruction of Motor Buses Type ZIS-154 as Trolley Buses

of reconstruction adopted. The reconstructed machines are behaving well in service. The start is very smooth and the braking is efficient. The power consumption is less than that of trolley bus type MTB-82. However, the reconstructed machines are somewhat slower than the regular ones. There are no figures or references.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra elektrostantsiy, setey i sistem Yerevanskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (Chair for Electric Power Stations, Networks and Systems, Yerevan Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: October 9, 1958.

Card 2/2

Name: TSOV'YANOV, T. K.

Dissertation: Determining the maximum loads for streetcar networks and substations

Degree: Cand Tech Sci

Defended at
~~Affiliation:~~ Acad of Communal Economy imeni K. D. Pamfilov, Erivan
Publication
Polytechnical Inst imeni K. Marx

~~Defense~~ Date, Place: 1956, Moscow

Source: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 51, 1956

TSOV'YANOV, Tigran Konstantinovich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.

Conversion of ZIS-154 omnibuses into trolley buses. Izv.vys.
ucheb.zav.; elektromekh. 1 no.11:141-143 '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Kafedra elektrostantsiy, setey i sistem Yerevanskogo
politekhnicheskogo instituta.
(Omnibuses) (Trolley buses)

KRASIL'NIKOV, V.D., gornyy inzh.; SIDORENKO, I.A., gornyy inzh.; TSOY,
A.G., gornyy inzh.

Cinephotometric method of studying the productivity of rotary-
bucket excavators. Nauch. trudy Mosk. inst. radioelek. i gor.
elektromekh. no.46:128-132 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

TSOY, A.G.

ATAULIN, V.V.; VLASOVA, R.M.; DAVYDOVA, Ye.A.; DANILENKO, I.S.; DZIOV, V.A.;
DUBROVIN, A.P.; YEFANOVA, L.V.; KARPENKO, L.V.; KLEPIKOV, L.N.;
KOTRELEV, S.V.; LUK'YANOV, N.I.; MEL'NIKOV, N.V., prof., obshchiy
red.; MKRTYCHAN, A.A.; NEMTIKOV, A.M.; POGOSTANTS, V.K.; SEMIZ,
M.D.; SKOBLO, G.I.; SLOBODCHIKOV, P.I.; SMIRNOV, V.M.; SUSHCHENKO,
A.A.; SOKOLOVSKIY, M.M.; TRET'YAKOV, K.M.; FISH, Ye.A.; TSOY, A.G.;
TSYPKIN, V.S.; CHEKHOVSKOY, P.A.; CHIZHIKOV, V.I.; ZHUKOV, V.V.,
red.izd-va; KOROVENKOVA, Z.L., tekhn.red.; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L.,
tekhn.red.

[Prospects for the open-pit mining of coal in the U.S.S.R.; studies
and analysis of mining and geological conditions and technical and
economic indices for open-pit mining of coal deposits] Perspektivy
otkrytoi dobychi uglia v SSSR; issledovanie i analiz gornogeologi-
cheskikh uslovii i tekhniko-ekonomicheskikh pokazatelei otkrytoi
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Country : USSR
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 Author : Taoy, A.M.; Yefimova, A.S.
 Institution : All-Union Sci. Res. Inst. of Fertilizers and Agri-
 Title : The Results of Trials in Local Application of
 Mineral Fertilizers under Potatoes When Planting
 Orig. Pub. : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Vses. n.-i. in-t
 udobr. i agromokhoved., 1957, No. 3, 8-13
 Abstract : The application of P₂O₅ at 20 kg, N at 15 kg,
 K₂O at 10 kg per hill of potatoes did not fully
 provide the plants with adequate nutrients. N,
 P and K (45 kg/ha.) in the hill increased, in the
 opinion of the authors, the salt concentration in
 the area of the sprouting tubers. Band placement
 of K₂S P₄S K₄S produced in 1953 an increase to
 broadcast application of 10%, in 1954 it was 30%
 higher than the other methods when the tuber yield
 *cultural Soil Science.
 Card: 1/2

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Category : CULTIVATED PLANTS. POTATOES.
Abs. Jour. : REF ZHUR-BIOL., 21, 1958, NO-9599 0

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract : was within 300 cwt/ha. In farm plantings of 1954, broadcasting 1.5 cwt/ha. Naa, 2.5 cwt/ha. Pc and 1.0 cwt/ha. Kx under the plow yielded an increase in the harvest. Band placement in the furrow produced a smaller yield boost. This study was undertaken at the Central Experimental Station of the All-Union Fertilizer and Soil Science Institute.--Y.M. Prokoshev

Card: 2/2

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